PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2001-000138

(43)Date of publication of application: 09.01.2001

(51)Int.CI. A23L 1/24 A23J 7/00

A23L 1/30

(21)Application number: 11-170849

(71)Applicant: KAO CORP

(22)Date of filing:

17.06.1999

(72)Inventor: KAWAI SHIGERU

KONISHI SACHIHIRO

MASUI KENJI

YASUKAWA TAKUJI

(54) ACIDIC OIL-IN-WATER TYPE EMULSION COMPOSITION

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject emulsion composition which has a fine appearance, creamy physical properties, excellent flavor and excellent storage stability without reducing the content of yolk, by controlling the rate of the content of lysophospholipids to the total content of phospholipids at a prescribed value or larger on the basis of phosphorus content.

SOLUTION: This acidic oil-in-water type emulsion composition comprises yolk and an oil phase having a diglyceride content of ≥30 wt.%. Therein, the rate of the content of lysophospholipids to the total content of phospholipids is controlled to ≥15%, preferably 29 to 60%, based on the content of phosphorus. The lysophospholipids are preferably originated from yolk treated with an enzyme selected from esterase, lipase and phospholipase. The acidic oil-in- water type emulsion composition preferably further contains a vegetable sterol, and the compounding weight ratio of the oil phase to the aqueous phase is preferably 35/65 to 75/25.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

18.07.2001

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

3589904

[Date of registration]

27.08.2004

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of

rejection

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2001-138 (P2001-138A)

(43)公開日 平成13年1月9日(2001.1.9)

(51) Int.Cl.7		觀別配号	FΙ		•	f-73-ト*(参考)
A 2 3 L	1/24		A 2 3 L	1/24		4B018
A 2 3 J	7/00		A 2 3 J	7/00		4B047
A 2 3 L	1/30		A 2 3 L	1/30	Z	

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数5 OL (全 5 頁)

		
(21)出願番号	特顧平11-170849	(71)出願人 000000918
(22)出顧日	平成11年6月17日(1999.6.17)	花王株式会社 東京都中央区日本橋茅場町1丁目14番10号
		(72)発明者 河合 滋
		東京都墨田区文花2-1-3 花王株式会
		社研究所内
		(72)発明者 小西 祥博
		和歌山県和歌山市湊1334 花王株式会社研
		究所内
		(74)代理人 100068700
		弁理士 有賀 三幸 (外4名)

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(54) 【発明の名称】 酸性水中油型乳化組成物

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 卵黄量を減少させることなく、かつジグリセリドを高濃度で含有した場合でも、保存安定性、外観、風味及び物性に優れた酸性水中油型乳化組成物の提供。 【解決手段】 ジグリセリド含有量が30重量%以上である油相及び卵黄を含有する酸性水中油型乳化組成物において、含有する全リン脂質に対するリゾリン脂質の比率がリン量基準で15%以上であることを特徴とする酸性水中油型乳化組成物。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 ジグリセリド含有量が30里量%以上である油相及び卵黄を含有する酸性水中油型乳化組成物において、含有する全リン脂質に対するリゾリン脂質の比率がリン量基準で15%以上であることを特徴とする酸性水中油型乳化組成物。

【請求項2】 リゾリン脂質の一部又は全部が卵黄由来である請求項1記載の酸性水中油型乳化組成物。

【請求項3】 リゾリン脂質の一部又は全部が酵素処理 卵黄である請求項1又は2記載の酸性水中油型乳化組成 物。

【請求項4】 酵素がエステラーゼ、リパーゼ及びホスホリパーゼから選ばれるものである請求項3記載の酸性水中油型乳化組成物。

【請求項5】 さらに植物ステロールを含有するものである請求項1~4のいずれか1項記載の酸性水中油型乳化組成物。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、特にマヨネーズ 類、ドレッシング類に好適に使用される酸性水中油型乳 化組成物に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術及び発明が解決しようとする課題】近年、ジグリセリドが肥満防止作用、体重増加抑制作用等を有することが明らかにされるに至り(特開平4-300828号公報等)、これを各種食品に配合する試みがなされている。そして、ジグリセリドを高濃度に含むグリセリド混合物を油相に用いれば、脂肪量を低減した場合においても豊かな脂肪感を有し、風味が良好な食用水中油型乳化組成物が得られることが報告されている(特許第2848849号公報)。

【0003】一方、マヨネーズやマヨネーズを含有する乳化型ドレッシング等の酸性水中油型乳化組成物には、通常乳化剤として又風味向上のため卵黄が0.5~20 里量%(以下、単に「%」と表示する。)用いられている。そこで、本発明者は、ジグリセリドを高濃度含有する油相を卵黄で乳化して酸性水中油型乳化組成物を調製した。

【0004】しかし、このようにして調製したマヨネーズは、保存中に亀裂が発生し、そこから離水が滲出すること、さらに光沢がなく、組織が荒れた外観となり、ゲル様の物性を示すこと等のため、商品価値が著しく低くなることが明らかとなった。これは通常のトリグリセリドを油相とするマヨネーズでは生じない現象であり、ジグリセリドを高濃度(約30%以上)で配合する場合の大きな障害となっていた。かかる問題を解決するため、卵黄の配合量を減少させると、亀裂は生じないが、今度は乳化が不安定となり、又卵黄風味も乏しくなってしまった。

【0005】したがって本発明は、卵黄量を減少させることなく、かつジグリセリドを高濃度で含有した場合でも、保存中に亀裂が発生することがない等保存安定性に優れるとともに、光沢があり、きめの細かい外観と優れた風味、クリーム様の物性を有する酸性水中油型乳化組成物を提供することを目的とする。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は、酸性水中油型乳化組成物において、含有する全リン脂質に対するリソリン脂質の比率(以下、「リゾ比率」という)がリン量基準で15%以上であれば、全く意外にも、卵黄量が多い場合でも保存安定性及び外観、風味、物性に優れた酸性水中油型乳化組成物が得られることを見出した。

【0007】本発明は、ジグリセリド含有量が30%以上である油相及び卵黄を含有する酸性水中油型乳化組成物において、リゾ比率がリン量基準で15%以上であることを特徴とする酸性水中油型乳化組成物を提供するものである。

【0008】リゾ比率をリン量基準で15%以上とする ことにより、上記課題を解決できる理由は、必ずしも明 らかでないが、以下のように推測される。卵黄の乳化剤 としての主成分は、その構成脂質の周囲をタンパク質及 びリン脂質が取り囲んだ構造のリポタンパク質である が、該リン脂質の極性は、トリグリセリドの極性とは異 なるが、ジグリセリドの極性と近似している。したがっ て、通常のトリグリセリドを用いたマヨネーズでは、該 リン脂質は油相(乳化粒子)にほとんど溶解しないが、 ジグリセリドを配合したマヨネーズでは、該リン脂質が ジグリセリドを含有する油相に溶解してしまうと考えら れる。このため、卵黄の乳化力及び/又は乳化安定性が 喪失し、粒子が凝集合一して亀裂が発生すると考えられ る。リゾリン脂質は、リポタンパク質の構造が変化して いるため、ジグリセリドに溶解し難くなり、その結果亀 裂の発生等が起こらないのではないかと考えられる。

[00009]

【発明の実施の形態】マヨネーズ類、ドレッシング類等の酸性水中油型乳化組成物は、冷蔵庫等の低温で保存された場合でも、結晶化、固化が起こらないように、低融点油脂を使用することが好ましい。本発明において用いるジグリセリドも、低融点であることが好ましい。具体的には、構成脂肪酸残基の炭素数が8~24、特に16~22であることが好ましい。また不飽和脂肪酸残基の一度は、全脂肪酸残基の55%以上が好ましく、70%以上が特に好ましい。ジグリセリドは、植物油、動物油等とグリセリンとのエステルを関反応、又は上記油脂由来の脂肪酸とグリセリンとのエステル化反応等任意の方法により得られる。反応方法は、アルカリ触媒等を用いた化学反応法、リパーゼ等の油脂加水分解酵素を用いた生化学反応法のいずれでもよい。本発明の酸性水中油型乳化組成物の油相中の、ジグ

リセリドの含有量は、脂質代謝改善食品(中性脂肪蓄積抑制)としての有効性の観点から、30%以上であり、35%以上が好ましい。油相には、ジグリセリド以外に、トリグリセリド、モノグリセリド、遊離脂肪酸等を配合することができる。なお、乳化物の安定化等のため、油相中に高融点油脂、特に室温で固体である油脂を配合してもよい。

【0010】本発明に用いる卵黄は、生、凍結、粉末、加塩、加糖等任意の形態でよく、また卵白を含んだ全卵の形態で配合してもよい。組成物中の卵黄の含有量は、風味向上の観点から、液状卵黄換算で5~20%が好まく、7~17%がより好ましく、8~15%が特に好ましく、10~15%が最も好ましい。

【0011】本発明の酸性水中油型乳化組成物の水相に は、水:米酢、酒粕酢、リンゴ酢、ブドウ酢、穀物酢、 合成酢等の食酢;食塩;グルタミン酸ソーダ等の調味 料;砂糖、水飴等の糖類;酒、みりん等の呈味量;各種 ビタミン: クエン酸等の有機酸及びその塩; 香辛料; レ モン果汁等の各種野菜又は果実の搾汁液;キサンタンガ ム、ジェランガム、グァーガム、タマリンドガム、カラ ギーナン、ペクチン、トラガントガム等の増粘多糖類; 馬鈴薯澱粉等の澱粉類、それらの分解物及びそれらの化 工澱粉類:ショ糖脂肪酸エステル、ソルビタン脂肪酸エ ステル、ポリグリセリン脂肪酸エステル、ポリソルベー ト等の合成乳化剤、大豆タンパク質、乳タンパク質、小 麦タンパク質等、あるいはこれらタンパク質の分離物や 分解物等のタンパク質系乳化剤、レシチン又はその酵素 分解物等の天然系乳化剤;牛乳等の乳製品;各種リン酸 塩等を配合することができる。本発明においては、目的 とする組成物の粘度、物性等に応じて、これらを適宜配 合できる。かかる水相のpHは、風味と保存性のバラン スの観点から、2~6、特に3~5が好ましい。水相の pH調整には、上記した食酢、有機酸、有機酸の塩類、 果汁類等の酸味料を使用できる。油相と水相の配合比 (重量比) としては、10~80:90~20が好まし く、35~75:65~25が特に好ましい。

【0012】本発明の酸性水中油型乳化組成物は、保存安定性、外観、風味、物性の観点から、リゾ比率が15%以上であることが必要であり、25%以上であることが好ましく、29~60%であることが特に好ましい。リゾリン脂質は、その一部又は全部が卵黄や大豆由来であることが好ましく、卵黄由来であることが特に好ましい。

【0013】またリゾリン脂質の一部又は全部が酵素処理卵黄であることが好ましい。卵黄の酵素処理に用いる酵素としては、エステラーゼ、リパーゼ、ホスホリパーゼが好ましく、リパーゼ、ホスホリパーゼがより好ましく、ホスホリパーゼが特に好ましい。ホスホリパーゼの中でも、ホスホリパーゼA、すなわちホスホリパーゼA1及び/又はA2が最も好ましい。

【0014】酵素処理条件は、卵黄の全部に酵素処理卵黄を用いる場合、リゾ比率が15%以上となるような条件を適宜選択すればよい。具体的には、酵素添加量は、酵素活性が10000IU/mLとした場合、卵黄に対して0.05~2.0%、特に0.1~1.0%が好ましく、反応温度は10~60℃、特に20~50℃が好ましく、反応時間は10分間~24時間、特に15~60分間が好ましい。また卵黄の一部に酵素処理卵黄を用いる場合、酵素未処理卵黄と酵素処理卵黄の合計のリゾ比率が上記範囲となるように酵素処理卵黄の合計のリゾ比率が上記範囲となるように酵素処理条件を選択すればよい。かかる酵素処理は、各原料を混合して乳化処理する以前の段階で行うことが好ましい。また酵素処理後は、酵素を失活させておくことが好ましい。

【0015】本発明においては、さらに血中コレステロール低下作用を有する植物ステロールを配合してもよい。ジグリセリドと植物ステロールの併用により、脂質代コレステロール低下作用は、相乗的に高まり、脂質代謝改善食品としての有用性をさらに高めることができる。植物ステロールとしては、例えばαーシトステロール、スチグマステロール、エルゴステロール、カンペステロール等が挙げられる。またこの脂肪酸エステル、フェルラ酸エステル、配糖体を用いることもできる。本発明においては、これらを一種以上相いることができる。酸性水中油型乳化組成物中の、植物ステロールの配合量は、1.2~10%、特に2~5%が好ましい。

【0016】本発明の酸性水中油型乳化組成物としては、例えば日本農林規格(JAS)で定義されるドレッシング、半固体状ドレッシング、乳化液状ドレッシング、マヨネーズ、サラダドレッシング、フレンチドレッシング等が挙げられるが、特にこれらに限定されるものではなく、広くマヨネーズ類、ドレッシング類といわれるものが該当する。

【0017】本発明の酸性水中油型乳化組成物は、例えば以下の方法により製造することができる。まずジグリセリド、植物ステロール等の油性成分を混合して油相を調製する。また、卵黄、その他の水溶性原料を混合して水相を調製する。該水相に該油相を添加し、必要により、酸性水中油型乳化組成物を得ることができる。均質機としては、例えばマウンテンゴウリン、マイクロフルイダイザー等の高圧ホモジナイザー、超音波式乳化機、コロイドミル、アジホモミキサー、マイルダー等が挙げられる。本発明の酸性水中油型乳化組成物は、通常のマヨネーズ等と同様に使用することができる。

[0018]

【実施例】参考例1~3

食塩濃度10%の卵黄液300g及び水100gを混合 し、反応温度で十分予熱した後、卵黄液に対して表1に 示す量のホスホリパーゼA2を添加し、酵素分解卵黄を

得た。反応時間、反応温度、リゾ比率を表 1 に示す。な お、リゾ比率は以下の方法により算出した。まず反応物 をクロロホルム/メタノール(3:1)混合溶媒により 繰り返し抽出を行い、反応物中の全脂質を得た。得られ た脂質混合物を、薄層クロマトグラフィーに供し、一次 元:クロロホルムーメタノールー水(65:25:4 9)、二次元:ブタノールー酢酸ー水(60:20:2 0)による二次元薄層クロマトグラフィーにより、各種 のリン脂質を分取した。各分取したリン脂質のリン量 を、市販の測定キット(過マンガン酸塩灰化法、リン脂 質ーテストワコー、和光純薬工業株式会社製)を用いて 算出した。リゾ比率(%)は、(リゾリン脂質画分リン 合計量/全リン脂質画分リン合計量)×100により算 出した。

[0019]

【表1】

	リゾ比率 (%)	ホリホリパーゼ A ₂ ¹⁾ (%)	温度	時間
参考例 1	29	0. 1	20℃	30 5)
参考例 2	60	0. 1	50°C	60分
参考例 3	75	1. 0	50°C	15 /)

【0020】実施例1~6及び比較例1~3

表 2 に示す配合で常法に従って油相、水相を鯛製した。 水相を撹拌しながら油相を添加し、予備乳化した後、コ ロイドミル(5000rpm、クリアランス0.35m m)で均質化し、平均乳化粒子径2.5~3.5 μmの マヨネーズを製造した。

【0021】試験例1

上記で得られた各マヨネーズを20℃で6ヶ月間又は4 0℃で1ヶ月間保存し、外観、風味、物性を、6名のパ ネラーを用い、以下の評価基準で評価した。結果を表2 に示す。

◎評価基準

外観、物性、風味

◎:非常に良い。

〇:良い。

Δ: やや悪い。

×:悪い。

[0022]

【表2】

1) 酵素活性10,000 IU/mL

				実 始	例				比較化	列
<u>_</u>		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3
水相	精製白品 (0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 0. 20 15. 00 	0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 0. 20 15. 00 6. 00 6. 90	0.30 1.00 0.40 0.20 0.20 	0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 7. 50 - 7. 50 6. 00 6. 90	0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 0. 20 - 15. 00 - 6. 00 4. 20	0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 0. 20 	0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 15. 00 	0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 15. 00 	0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 0. 20 - - 15. 00 - 6. 00 6. 90
油相	ジグリセリド高含有組成物 ³⁾ 大豆白校油 ⁴⁾ 植物ステロール ⁵⁾	70. 00 · _	70.00	70.00 	70. 00	70.00 2.70	70.00 	70.00	70.00	70. 00
評	外 観	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	×	×
伍	物 性	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	×	×
	卵黄風味	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

T日本製薬社製 キサンタンガム Rの素社製「アジプロンCX」 T豆油脂肪酸とグリセリンから酵素反応で製造 NG 0.8%、DG 88.7%、TC 10.5% 脂肪酸組成。

C_{18:0} 2.6% C_{18:0} 0.8% C_{18:1} 28.4% C_{18:2} 59.7% C_{18:3} 6.9% C_{20:0} 1.2%

【0023】比較例1のマヨネーズは、油性成分として トリグリセリド95%以上、ジグリセリド2%以下の油 脂を配合した通常のマヨネーズであり、20℃、6ヶ月 間及び40℃、1ヶ月間の保存中亀裂は発生しなかっ た。また光沢があり、きめの細かい外観、クリーム様の

物性を有し、風味も優れていた。実施例1~6のマヨネ ーズは、保存安定性、外観、風味、物性とも、比較例1 のマヨネーズとほぼ同等の優れた特性を有していた。こ れに対し、比較例2及び3のマヨネーズは、20℃、1 ヶ月及び40℃、1週間で亀裂が生じてそこから離水が 発生した。また光沢がなく、組織が荒れた外観で、ゲル様の物性を示した。比較例3は、ジグリセリドを配合しないマヨネーズに酵素処理卵黄を用いると、保存安定性が悪くなることを示している。

【0024】実施例7及び8

表3に示す配合でフレンチドレッシング(実施例7)及びサウザンドアイランドドレッシング(実施例8)を製造した。すなわち、ジグリセリド高含有組成物及び植物ステロールを、水相に撹拌下滴下し、予備乳化を行った。これをホモミキサーにより均質化し、平均乳化粒子径4~7μmの各ドレッシングを得た。各ドレッシングについて、6名のパネラーにより評価を行った結果、通常の油脂を用いたドレッシングと比較して、外観、風味、食感、物性の点でほぼ同等であった。

[0025]

【表3】

<u></u>		実施例7	実施例8
	醸造酢(5%酸度)	14	14
	上白糖	5	5
	食塩	3	2
 *	レモン果汁	2	2
"	香辛料	1	0.4
	調味料	0.5	0.5
	增粘剤	0.6	0.4
相	参考例2の卵黄	2	4
114	トマトケチャップ		5
	ピクルス		4
	トマトペースト		1
	水	バランス	バランス
油	ジグリセリド高含有組成物1)	40	. 35
相	植物ステロール 2)	2.7	2.7

数値の単位は%

1): 実施例1 と同じ 2): 実施例5 と同じ

[0026]

【発明の効果】本発明の水中油型乳化組成物は、ジグリセリドを高濃度含有するにもかかわらず、保存中に亀裂や離水の発生がなく、また光沢があり、きめの細かい外観で、クリーム様の物性を有し、かつ風味に優れたものであり、特に脂質代謝改善食品として有用である。

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(72)発明者 舛井 賢治

東京都墨田区文花2-1-3 花王株式会 社研究所内

(72) 発明者 安川 拓次

東京都墨田区文花2-1-3 花王株式会 社研究所内

F ターム(参考) 4B018 LB09 LE04 LE05 MD07 MD14 MD72 ME01 MF12 4B047 LB09 LE03 LG05 LG11 LG53 LP18

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2001-000138

(43) Date of publication of application: 09.01.2001

EST AVAILABLE COPY

(51)Int.CI.

A23L 1/24 **A23J** 7/00

A23L 1/30

(21)Application number: 11-170849

(71)Applicant: KAO CORP

(22)Date of filing:

17.06.1999

(72)Inventor: KAWAI SHIGERU

KONISHI SACHIHIRO

MASUI KENJI

YASUKAWA TAKUJI

(54) ACIDIC OIL-IN-WATER TYPE EMULSION COMPOSITION

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject emulsion composition which has a fine appearance, creamy physical properties, excellent flavor and excellent storage stability without reducing the content of yolk, by controlling the rate of the content of lysophospholipids to the total content of phospholipids at a prescribed value or larger on the basis of phosphorus content.

SOLUTION: This acidic oil-in-water type emulsion composition comprises yolk and an oil phase having a diglyceride content of ≥30 wt.%. Therein, the rate of the content of lysophospholipids to the total content of phospholipids is controlled to ≥15%, preferably 29 to 60%, based on the content of phosphorus. The lysophospholipids are preferably originated from yolk treated with an enzyme selected from esterase, lipase and phospholipase. The acidic oil-in- water type emulsion composition preferably further contains a vegetable sterol, and the compounding weight ratio of the oil phase to the aqueous phase is preferably 35/65 to 75/25.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

18.07.2001

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of

rejection

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

3589904

[Date of registration]

27.08.2004

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of

rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's

decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent characterized by the ratio of the lysophospholipid to the total phosphorus lipid which a diglyceride content contains in the acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent containing the oil phase and the yolk which are 30 % of the weight or more being 15% or more on the amount criteria of Lynn.

[Claim 2] The acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent according to claim 1 whose a part or all of lysophospholipid is the yolk origin.

[Claim 3] The acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent according to claim 1 or 2 whose a part or all of lysophospholipid is the enzyme processing yolk.

[Claim 4] The acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent according to claim 3 which is that as which an enzyme is chosen from esterase, lipase, and phospholipase.

[Claim 5] The acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent of claim 1-4 which is what furthermore contains plant sterol given in any 1 term.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent used especially suitable for mayonnaise and dressings.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The attempt for which it comes to be carried out clearly (JP,4-300828,A etc.), and it blends this with various food that diglyceride has an obesity prevention operation, weight increase depressant action, etc. in recent years is made. And if the glyceride mixture which contains diglyceride in high concentration is used for an oil phase, when the amount of fats is reduced, it has a rich feeling of a fat, and it is reported that an edible oil-in-water type emulsification constituent with good flavor is obtained (the patent No. 2848849 official report).

[0003] On the other hand, the yolk is usually used for acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituents, such as an emulsification mold dressing containing mayonnaise or mayonnaise, as an emulsifier again 0.5 to 20% of the weight (it is only hereafter displayed as "%".) for the improvement in flavor. Then, this invention person emulsified with the yolk the oil phase which carries out high concentration content of the diglyceride, and prepared the acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent.

[0004] However, the crack occurred during preservation, it was further lusterless, and the mayonnaise which carried out in this way and was prepared became that water-repelling exudes and the appearance ruined [an organization's] from there, and became clear [that commodity value becomes remarkably low] for the gel's physical properties being shown etc. With the mayonnaise which makes the usual triglyceride an oil phase, this is a phenomenon which is not produced and had become a serious failure in the case of blending diglyceride by high concentration (about 30% or more). Although a crack will not be produced if the loadings of the yolk are decreased in order to solve this problem, shortly, emulsifying becomes unstable and yolk flavor has also become scarce.

[0005] Therefore, this invention is glossy and aims at offering a fine appearance, the outstanding flavor, and the acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent that has the cream's physical properties while it is excellent in preservation stability -- a crack does not occur during preservation -- without decreasing the amount of yolks, even when diglyceride is contained by high concentration.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent, when the ratio (henceforth a "RIZO ratio") of the lysophospholipid to the total phosphorus lipid to contain was 15% or more on the amount criteria of Lynn, this invention person completely found out that the acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent excellent in preservation stability and an appearance, flavor, and physical properties was obtained, even when there were many amounts of yolks also unexpectedly.

[0007] This invention offers the acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent characterized by a RIZO ratio being 15% or more on the amount criteria of Lynn in the acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent containing the oil phase and the yolk whose diglyceride content is 30% or more.

[0008] The reason which can solve the above-mentioned technical problem by making a RIZO ratio into 15% or more on the amount criteria of Lynn is guessed as follows, although it is not necessarily clear. Although the principal component as an emulsifier of the yolk is the lipoprotein of the structure in which protein and phospholipid enclosed the perimeter of the configuration lipid, although the polarity of this phospholipid differs

from the polarity of a triglyceride, it is approximated with the polarity of diglyceride. Therefore, with the mayonnaise using the usual triglyceride, it is thought that it will dissolve in the oil phase in which this phospholipid contains diglyceride with the mayonnaise which blended diglyceride although this phospholipid hardly dissolves in an oil phase (emulsification particle). For this reason, the emulsification force and/or emulsion stability of the yolk lose, and a particle is considered that condensation coalescence is carried out and a crack occurs. Since the structure of a lipoprotein is changing, it is hard coming to dissolve in diglyceride, and lysophospholipid is considered whether crack initiation etc. happens as a result.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Even when saved at the low temperature of a refrigerator etc., as for acid oil-inwater type emulsification constituents, such as mayonnaise and dressings, it is desirable to use low-melt point point fats and oils so that crystallization and solidification may not take place. Also as for the diglyceride used in this invention, it is desirable that it is a low-melt point point. Specifically, 8-24, and that it is especially 16-22 have the desirable carbon number of configuration fatty-acid residue. Moreover, 55% or more of the total-fattyacid residue of the amount of unsaturated fatty acid residue is desirable, it is more desirable, and is desirable. [especially 90% or more of] [70% or more of] Diglyceride is obtained by the approach of arbitration, such as an ester exchange reaction of vegetable oil, animal oil, etc. and a glycerol, or an esterification reaction of the fatty acid of the above-mentioned fats-and-oils origin, and a glycerol. Any of the biochemical reaction method using fats-and-oils hydrolase which used the alkali catalyst etc., such as a chemical reaction method and lipase, are sufficient as the reaction approach. From a viewpoint of the effectiveness as lipid metabolism improvement food (neutral fat are recording control), the content of diglyceride in the oil phase of the acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent of this invention is 30% or more, and is desirable. [35% or more of] A triglyceride, a monoglyceride, free fatty acid, etc. can be blended with an oil phase in addition to diglyceride. In addition, high-melting fats and oils, especially the fats and oils which are a solid-state at a room temperature may be blended into an oil phase for stabilization of an emulsification object etc.

[0010] The yolk used for this invention may be blended with the gestalt of the whole egg which the gestalt of arbitration is sufficient as raw, freezing, powder, salting, sugar-added, etc., and contained the albumen. Good **** and 7 - 17% have 5 - 20 more desirable% at the viewpoint of the improvement in flavor to liquefied yolk conversion, and especially 8 - 15% of the content of the yolk in a constituent is desirable, and is the most desirable. [10 - 15% of]

[0011] In the aqueous phase of the acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent of this invention Water; Seasoning; sugar [, such as vinegar; salt; monosodium glutamate], such as rice vinegar, wine-lees vinegar, apple vinegar, grape vinegar, grain vinegar, and synthetic vinegar, Saccharides, such as a starch syrup; Various vegetables, such as organic acids [, such as amount; of taste various vitamin; citric acids,], such as alcohol and mirin, and salt; spice; lemon fruit juice, or the juice liquid; xanthan gum of fruits, Gellant gum, Cyamoposis Gum, tamarind gum, a carrageenan, pectin, Thickening polysaccharide, such as tragacanth gum; Starch, such as potato starch, those decomposition products, and those modified starch; sucrose fatty acid ester, Synthetic emulsifiers, such as a sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyglyceryl fatty acid ester, and polysorbate, Dairy products [, such as natural system emulsifier; cow's milk], such as protein system emulsifiers, such as a separation object of these protein, such as soybean protein, milk protein, and wheat protein, and a decomposition product, lecithin, or its enzyme decomposition product; various phosphate etc. can be blended. In this invention, these can be suitably blended according to the viscosity of the constituent made into the purpose, physical properties, etc. As for pH of this aqueous phase, 2-6 from a viewpoint of the balance of flavor and shelf life, especially 3-5 are desirable. Acidulants, such as salts of the above-mentioned vinegar, an organic acid, and an organic acid and fruit juice, can be used for pH adjustment of the aqueous phase. As a compounding ratio (weight ratio) of an oil phase and the aqueous phase, 10-80:90-20 are desirable and especially 35-75:65-25 are desirable. [0012] The acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent of this invention requires that a RIZO ratio should

be 15% or more from a viewpoint of preservation stability, an appearance, flavor, and physical properties, it is desirable that it is 25% or more, and it is [it is more desirable that it is 29 - 75%, and] desirable that it is especially 29 - 60%. As for lysophospholipid, it is desirable that the part or all is the yolk and the soybean origin, and it is desirable that it is especially the yolk origin.

[0013] Moreover, it is desirable that a part or all of lysophospholipid is the enzyme processing yolk. As an enzyme used for enzyme processing of the yolk, esterase, lipase, and phospholipase are desirable, lipase and

phospholipase are more desirable, and especially phospholipase is desirable. Also in phospholipase, it is phospholipase A, i.e., phospholipase A1. And/or, A2 It is the most desirable.

[0014] Enzyme processing conditions should just choose suitably conditions from which a RIZO ratio becomes 15% or more, when using the enzyme processing yolk for all of the yolks. 0.1 - 1.0% of an enzyme addition is especially desirable 0.05 to 2.0% to the yolk, when enzyme activity makes it 10000 IU/mL, especially reaction temperature has desirable 20-50 degrees C 10-60 degrees C, and, as for especially reaction time, specifically, for 15 - 60 minutes is desirable for for 10 minutes to 24 hours. Moreover, what is necessary is just to choose enzyme processing conditions so that the RIZO ratio of the sum total of the enzyme unsettled yolk and the enzyme processing yolk may serve as the above-mentioned range when using the enzyme processing yolk for some yolks. As for this enzyme processing, it is desirable to carry out in the phase before mixing and carrying out emulsification of each raw material. Moreover, as for after enzyme processing, it is desirable to carry out deactivation of the enzyme.

[0015] In this invention, the plant sterol which has a blood cholesterol level fall operation further may be blended. According to concomitant use of diglyceride and plant sterol, a blood cholesterol level fall operation increases in multiplication, and can raise the usefulness as lipid metabolism improvement food further. As plant sterol, alpha-sitosterol, beta sitosterol, stigmasterol, an ergosterol, campesterol, etc. are mentioned, for example. Moreover, these fatty acid ester, ferulic acid ester, and a glycoside can also be used. In this invention, these can be used more than a kind. 2 - 5% of especially the loadings of plant sterol in an acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent are desirable 1.2 to 10%.

[0016] Although the dressing defined by Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS), for example, a semisolid-like dressing, an emulsified liquid-like dressing, mayonnaise, salad dressing, French dressing, etc. are mentioned as an acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent of this invention, it is not limited to especially these and what is widely called mayonnaise and dressings corresponds.

[0017] The acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent of this invention can be manufactured by the following approaches. Oily components, such as diglyceride and plant sterol, are mixed first, and an oil phase is prepared. Moreover, the yolk and other water-soluble raw materials are mixed, and the aqueous phase is prepared. This oil phase can be added to this aqueous phase, preliminary emulsification can be performed as occasion demands, and an acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent can be obtained by homogenizing. As a homogeneity machine, high-pressure homogenizers, such as MAUN ten gaulin and a Micro fluidizer, an ultrasonic type emulsifier, a colloid mill, a horse mackerel homomixer, my RUDA, etc. are mentioned, for example. The acid oil-in-water type emulsification constituent of this invention can be used like usual mayonnaise etc.

[0018]

[Example] Phospholipase A2 of the amount shown in Table 1 to yolk liquid after mixing 300g of yolk liquid of 10% of 1-3 example salt concentration of reference, and 100g of water and carrying out a preheating enough with reaction temperature It added and the zymolysis yolk was obtained. Reaction time, reaction temperature, and a RIZO ratio are shown in Table 1. In addition, the RIZO ratio was computed by the following approaches. It extracted by having repeated the reactant with chloroform / methanol (3:1) mixed solvent first, and all the lipids in a reactant were obtained. Thin-layer chromatography was presented with the obtained lipid mixture, and various kinds of phospholipid was isolated preparatively with the 2-dimensional thin-layer chromatography by single dimension:chloroform-methanol-water (65:25:49) and 2-dimensional:butanol-acetic-acid-water (60:20:20). The amount of Lynn of the each phospholipid isolated preparatively was computed using the commercial measurement kit (a permanganate ashing method, phospholipid-Test Wako, the Wako Pure Chem Industries make). The RIZO ratio (%) was computed by x(lysophospholipid fraction Lynn total quantity / total phosphorus lipid fraction Lynn total quantity) 100.

[Table 1]

	リゾ比率 (%)	ホリホリパーゼ A ₂ ¹⁾ (%)	温度	時間
参考例 1	29	0. 1	20℃	30 /3
参考例 2	60	0. 1	50℃	60 5)
参考例 3	75	1. 0	50℃	15 /)

1)酵素活性10,000111/ml

[0020] According to the conventional method, an oil phase and the aqueous phase were prepared by the combination shown in one to examples 1-6 and example of comparison 3 table 2. Agitating the aqueous phase, the oil phase was added, after carrying out preliminary emulsification, it homogenized by the colloid mill (5000rpm and path clearance 0.35mm), and mayonnaise with an average emulsification particle diameter of 2.5-3.5 micrometers was manufactured.

[0021] Each mayonnaise obtained by the example of trial 1 above was saved for one month at six months or 40 degrees C by 20 degrees C, and the following valuation bases estimated an appearance, flavor, and physical properties using six persons' panelist. A result is shown in Table 2.

O Valuation-basis appearance, physical-properties, and flavor O: it is very good.

O: it is good.

**: It is a little bad.

x: It is bad.

[0022]

[Table 2]

	010 2									
	Ĺ		実 施 例					比較例		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3
水相	将上Mか増します。 塩糖Gし割が例例の 塩糖Gし割が例例の ものでは、 のでは、	0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 0. 20 15. 00 	0. 30 1. 60 0. 40 0. 20 0. 20 - 15. 00 - 6. 00 6. 90	0.30 1.00 0.40 0.20 0.20 - - 15.00 6.00 6.90	0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 0. 20 7. 50 - 7. 50 6. 90	0.30 1.00 0.40 0.20 0.20 - 15.00 - 6.00 4.20	0.30 1.00 0.40 0.20 0.20 - 14.00 - 1.00 6.00 6.90	0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 	0. 30 1. 00 0. 40 0. 20 	0.30 1.00 0.40 0.20 0.20 - 15.00 - 6.90
油相	ジグリセリド高含有組成物 ³⁾ 大豆白紋油 ⁴⁾ 植物ステロール ⁵⁾	70. 00 · _	70. 00 	70.00	70.00	70. 00 2. 70	70.00 	70.00	70.00 _ _	70.00
評	外 観	0	©	0	0	0	0	0	×	×
価	物 性	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	×	×
144	卵黄風味	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

数値の単位は%

[0023] The mayonnaise of the example 1 of a comparison is usual mayonnaise which blended the fats and oils more than triglyceride 95% and not more than diglyceride 2% as an oily component, and the crack was not generated during preservation of for 20 degrees C and six months, and a for 40 degrees C and one month. Moreover, it is glossy, and has the physical properties of a fine appearance and the cream, and flavor was also excellent. The mayonnaise of examples 1-6 had the outstanding property almost equivalent to the mayonnaise of the example 1 of a comparison also with preservation stability, an appearance, flavor, and physical properties. On the other hand, the crack arose in 20 degrees C, one month and 40 degrees C, and one week, and

water-repelling generated the mayonnaise of the examples 2 and 3 of a comparison from there. Moreover, it is lusterless and the appearance ruined [an organization's] showed the gel's physical properties. The example 3 of a comparison shows that preservation stability worsens, if the enzyme processing yolk is used for the mayonnaise which does not blend diglyceride.

[0024] French dressing (example 7) and thousand island dressing (example 8) were manufactured by the combination shown in an example 7 and eight tables 3. That is, a diglyceride quantity content constituent and plant sterol were dropped at the aqueous phase under churning, and preliminary emulsification was performed. This was homogenized by the homomixer and each dressing with an average emulsification particle diameter of 4-7 micrometers was obtained. About each dressing, as a result of six persons' panelist estimating, as compared with the dressing using the usual fats and oils, it was almost equivalent in respect of an appearance, flavor, mouthfeel, and physical properties.

[0025]

[Table 3]

		実施例7	実施例8
	醸造酢(5%酸度)	14	14
	上白糖	5	5
	食塩	3	2
水	レモン果汁	2	2
 	香辛料	1	0.4
	調味料	0.5	0.5
	增粘剤	0.6	0.4
相	参考例2の卵黄	2	4
17#	トマトケチャップ		5
	ピクルス		4
l	トマトペースト		1
	水	バランス	バランス
油	ジグリセリド高含有組成物 ¹⁾	40	. 35
相	植物ステロール 2)	2. 7	2.7

数値の単位は%

1):実施例1と同じ 2):実施例5と同じ

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention] Although the oil-in-water type emulsification constituent of this invention carries out high concentration content of the diglyceride, there is no generating of a crack or water-repelling during preservation, and it is glossy, and has the cream's physical properties by the fine appearance, and is excellent in flavor, and especially useful as lipid metabolism improvement food.

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